

From the Taunton Whig.
A VISIT TO MR WEBSTER'S COUNTRY SEAT.—The country seat of Mr. Webster, is situated in Marshfield, about thirty miles, southerly direction from Boston, lying on what is generally denominated the North Shore. The "modest mansion" of the Senator stands upon a broken and beautiful diversified plain. A short distance to the west, this plain abruptly rises into a swell which, broken by hills of various dimensions, finally towers into a summit, adorned and variegated by lawns & forest-trees. Scarcely a mile to the east, spreads the broad expanse of the ocean; and here, on the great highway of nations, are constantly passing and repassing ships and vessels, fitted up and decorated in every style of naval architecture, and freighted with all the commodities of the world. One cannot remain here, without being struck with wonder at the number of these "floating habitations"—suggesting at once to the mind of the lover of his country—her indefatigable enterprise and her boundless commercial prospects.

As we walked up the gravelled avenue, conducting from the road to the house, we encountered a workman briskly engaged in arranging some plants which skirted the walk and on exchanging the usual salutation found him to be an Irishman. We questioned him and were a little surprised at his intelligence, but somewhat peculiarly national style of answering our interrogatories. Said Pat,—"This is a good farm, and it takes many o'men to manage it, it does. And they are all well paid. I have wrought for Mr. Webster these full three long years, and oh, sir, he is a gentleman he is—I have wrought for many o'men who were not gentlemen at all but on one side, but this man be really a nice man indeed, sir, he is." Having had enough of his "blarney," we passed on. But to me, however, this casual interview was a source of much personal satisfaction. I had long admired the ability of Mr. Webster; I had often been enraptured by the enchantments of his eloquence and the flashes of his intellect; I had united in that grand chorus of merited commendation which has vibrated through the whole land; yet the testimonial did but give a reality and depth of my conviction—not of his greatness—but of the purity of his virtue; the integrity of his honesty; and the uniform trustworthiness of his character. And it may be observed, that such an emotion may be excited in a similar cause, in the breast of every individual, for it springs from a principle which forms an element in the composition of the nature of men. To estimate any man correctly, we should know him in his own house. Hence the celebrated and profound Dr. Johnson has beautifully remarked, that "the most authentic witnesses of any man's character, are those who know him in his own family, and saw him without any restraint or rule of conduct, but such as he voluntarily prescribes to himself. If a man carries virtue with him into his private apartments, and takes no advantage of unlimited power or probable secrecy, we may without hesitation, determine that his heart is pure." The highest panegyric, therefore that private virtue can receive, is the praise of servants.

Having arrived at the house we were received with much civility, and conducted over its apartments by the superintendent of the establishment; Mr. Webster and family, at the time of our visit, being absent in the discharge of his official duties. The furniture, though not indicative of lavish expenditure, was yet such as bespoke a propriety of adaptation & a refinement of taste. The walls of one of the rooms were decorated with paintings of a rural character, some of which were interesting illustrations of the scenes of the chase in different stages of its progress; while the shelves of his library were filled with volumes of such description as more fully revealed to us the hint which we have already incidentally received, that Mr. Webster came not here for clients, nor for the study of politics, but that his object was, to enjoy the quietude of retirement; the amusements of the chase; the relaxation of country life; and the healthy exercises and invigorating influence of agricultural pursuits. The mansion which he has selected for his residence is a neat commodious edifice, of two stories with an attic, surrounded by a broad and beautiful piazza, supported by Doric columns. The whole reminded me of Cicero's description of a house, which a distinguished & respectable man should choose for his residence. It is neither small, mean nor sordid; nor on the other hand, enlarged with profane and wanton extravagance.

I was informed that Mr. Webster occupied and cultivated, what were once two very large farms, on one of which he has now growing upwards of ten thousand white mulberry trees. He keeps a stock of from sixty to seventy head of cattle, with the usual quota of horses, and hogs, poultry, &c. and employs from twenty to thirty hands.

On returning from the house, we visited the observatory which he has erected on the summit, of which we have before spoken. From this, to a vast extent, you have a good view of the ocean, and the surrounding country; with a glass, even Cape Cod and Ann are sometimes visible. And here the words of Mr. Wirt, in describing Mr. Jefferson and his residence are so appropos, I shall not hesitate to transcribe them:

"From this summit the patriot can look down, with uninterrupted vision, upon the wide expanse of the world around, for which he considers himself born; and upwards to the open and vaulted heavens which he seems to approach, as if to keep him continually in mind of his high responsibility."

"It is indeed a prospect in which you see and feel, at once that nothing mean nor little could live. It is a scene fit to nourish those great and high-souled principles which form the elements of his character; and is a most noble and appropriate post for such a sentinel over the rights and liberties of man."

Many anecdotes, the scenes of which are laid on this farm, were related to us, illustrating the genuine democracy, of his character. They fully proved what I always believed, that Mr. Webster has a heart which beats in unison and sympathy with all classes of community—with the whole people. As he was one day at work upon his farm, in the common costume of a farmer, an elderly gentleman came up, who wished to cross a brook or a rivulet in the neighborhood, and which though shallow,

there were no means to pass, except by wading. The man seeing Mr. Webster, with whom he was unacquainted, and from his robust appearance, supposing him to be quite able to perform the task, requested him to take him upon his back and carry him across the stream. Mr. Webster promptly complied, and totted the man over the brook in as gallant a style as ever he made a speech in the Senate. The traveler was grateful, and offered a handsome reward, which was unconditionally declined. The reader may better imagine than I describe, the astonishment of the man, when upon enquiry he was informed, that the one who had rendered him such signal kindness was Daniel Webster.

Official dignity. Amos Kendall, the Postmaster General, in a late circular, says those in public employ are *birdcatchers*, (himself excepted probably) and announces that the Clerks of the Postoffice will be allowed such absences only "as the calls of nature render indispensable!"

The receipts of the Astor House (the new hotel in the city of New York) are said to be over \$1400 a day.

Treasury Circular.—The following remarks from the Washington Telegraph on the subject of the late Treasury Circular, are deserving of attention:—

"Every one must see, at a glance, that every impediment placed in the way of the actual settler to enter lands is an advantage to the speculator. Let us take an actual settler in Michigan, Illinois or Missouri. He lives a hundred miles from the bank of which he has the notes and has to trudge off there to get the specie. His notes may not be those of the bank, and he will have to pay a premium, to get them changed. Then he has to go off to the land office to make the purchase. All these obstacles are for the benefit of the speculator. The government is his competitor, and the government throws obstacles in the way of those who wish to deal with and does this under the pretence of aiding its customers and putting a stop to speculation!—If this subject was really to benefit the actual settler, it would facilitate his means of paying for his land. It would receive from him the paper of all good specie paying banks, current in the country where the purchase was made. This would save him the trouble of hunting about for land office money, which the official remarks accompanying the Circular acknowledge to be an evil which the Circular will remedy."

From the Massachusetts Journal.

COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE. A handsome little volume, has just been published in this city, with the following very attractive title: "The Pastor's Offering or Secret of Conjugal Happiness," in a series of lectures on Courtship and Marriage, by Rev. James M. Davis; with an introduction by Rev. George Duffield. This work is published by Perkins & Marvin, No 114 Washington street, and appears to contain much valuable and deeply interesting matter relating to those important subjects. As a specimen of the author's style and rendering, we extract a portion of the 5th chapter, which contains much which is worthy of attention from those who are thinking of entering into the holy state of matrimony. The author's answer to the question, "What constitutes a betrothal?" we especially commend to our Judges, learned in the law, more especially to the learned Judges in New Hampshire, and very particularly to Judge Greene of that State—who, if we mistake not, in a Charge to a Jury in a case of breach of promise of marriage, not many years ago, expressed an opinion, that a few marked attentions to a lady on the part of a sighing swain, were sufficient to commit him irrevocably—and that he must either marry or "plank the cash!"

"What constitutes a betrothal. The most interesting and decisive period in the history of courtship remains to be considered. We have endeavored to conduct the inquirer after truth along from one step to another, till we have brought him to that point, when he is prompted, not only by his affections, but by a regard for his own character and the character of his friend, to make those declarations of attachment and love, which, if reciprocated, shall prepare the way for the assumption of obligations the most binding and solemn. What then is the nature of a betrothal? And what are the circumstances which will render it null and void?"

I remark that a matrimonial engagement does not consist in any of the civilities and courtesies of life, which a gentleman may extend to a lady.

It is not unfrequently the case, however, that these are mistaken for declarations of love, and the announcement is made at once, that such persons are engaged. Such is the imprudence of friends often, and more frequently of the lady herself, that the common politeness and attention, which are ever due between the sexes, are construed into proposals for matrimony, and a young gentleman hears the report of his engagement, while as yet not even a dream of the thing has passed through his own mind. By such imprudence, the lady severs herself from the society, perhaps, of an honorable and polished mind, and brings upon herself and friends the mortification and disappointment which will inevitably follow in such cases. If a gentleman attend a lady to church; if he escort her to the public assembly; if he walk with her in the street; if he occasionally visit her for the sake of her good society, the report is not unfrequently set on foot, by some mischief maker or indiscreet friend, that the parties are engaged to be married.

Neither does an engagement consist in any politeness or social intercourse, which a lady may extend to a gentleman. There are young gentlemen, however, of such consummate vanity, as to suppose that such treatment is nothing less than the strongest intimation of personal attachment. If a lady so much as look at them, they fancy that it must be a love affair and equivalent to the most direct proposals for matrimony. A smile, a compliment, a social interview, a walk or ride of pleasure, is set down by such conceited coxcombs, as the most unequivocal declaration of love. They tell of the conquests they have made, with an air of triumph, and never know their mistake till they learn it in that reserve and neglect which their conduct so richly deserves.

Neither does an engagement consist in any of those preliminary steps, which are so important, in order to a just estimate of the character and qualifications of the person with whom you would be united for life.

Many persons, however, imagine that every such step is a step of commitment. While the individual is only forming a wise estimate, and making those judicious investigations, which every one is bound to make in this affair, by a regard to his own happiness and that of others—he is considered as fairly committed, without the possibility of honorable retreat. But this is all wrong, whether it be the sentiment of individuals or public sentiment. The very object of his researches is to ascertain if the character and qualifications of the person are such as will make him a happy companion for life. Without such investigation he might as well commit his interest, in this matter, to a lady whom he had never beheld. He might as well be betrothed as heathen children by their parents, without his consent or knowledge, and while yet in a state of infancy. He might as well blindfold himself, and rush into a great assembly, and select a companion at random. Parents must suppose their daughters are little less than angels, if they expect to betroth them in this manner. And if young ladies are so superficial in character and accomplishments, as not to admit of such honorable and wise scrutiny, they had better give up the idea of marriage life, and become nuns at once. Such should be the sentiments on this subject, that every young gentleman should feel himself at liberty to make every necessary investigation of character, without subjecting himself to the report of being engaged, or of other than honorable intentions, if disappointed he sees fit to retire.

4. Neither does an engagement consist in the most qualified declarations of love on the part of either the gentleman or the lady. This may all be, and yet no obligations are assumed, no contract is formed. And yet there are those who suppose that such full declarations of attachment impose an obligation on their friend, which cannot be resisted or violated. The gentleman, whose province it always is first to make such disclosures, considers that when he has done this, he has secured by right his object. But not so. The lady may be wholly unprepared for such an event. Such a disclosure may be made before she has made the necessary inquiries and investigations herself. Such a declaration may be made when she had no suspicion of any attachment existing, and while her own engagements and circumstances do not admit of her entertaining such proposals for a moment. It is true, such disclosures on the part of a gentleman, impose certain duties on the female. If her circumstances are such as render an engagement impossible, she is bound by every principle to acquaint him immediately with the fact, and keep the transaction a secret. If her circumstances are such as will render it proper for her to enter into a matrimonial engagement, it is proper then, that she make his proposals a matter of immediate and serious consideration. If she is satisfied with his character, and entertains such an affection for him as will render a union with him happy, she has nothing left to do but to make known to him, in a modest and affectionate manner, acceptance of his proposals. But if, after due consultation and inquiry and deliberation, she is conducted to a contrary conclusion, she should lose no time in informing him of the fact, in a way least likely to wound his sensibilities, or mortify his pride. She will consider it too, a dictate of modesty and prudence and honor, to disclose the circumstances to no living being.

5. A matrimonial engagement then, is when the parties, having made mutual disclosures of affection for each other, in view of such disclosures, bind themselves by promises to become each other's wedded companion for life. There must be a contract formed in which the parties pledge themselves to each other for life, or there can be no matrimonial engagement. Nothing short of this can be accounted a betrothal, and nothing more is necessary to its perfection."

APHORISMS—BY BELVER.
It is only through wo that we are taught to reflect. We gather the honey of wisdom, not from flowers, but from thorns.

Early situations, accidents, and events, in themselves apparently trifling, often color all our future life. It is only in later years, that we can perceive the immeasurable importance of the early scenes and circumstances that surround us.

One can scarcely feel extremes of love or hate, for mediocrity; love attaches itself to something that is prominent, even if that something be what others would hate.

Loneliness is attractive to men of reflection, not so much because they like their own thoughts, as because they dislike the thoughts of others. Solitude ceases to charm, the moment we can find a single being, whose ideas are more agreeable to us than our own.

Softness of character arises from its want of strength. Softness and strength are seldom combined.

Whoever long plays a part, ends by making it habitual to him.

In domestic life it is the mind which is the master.

VAN BUREN.
HOLLAND'S Life of Martin Van Buren for sale at the Montpelier Bookstore. Aug. 6, 1836.

Walton's
CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

JUST ADDED, the following New Books:
Tales of the Woods and Fields;
The Doctor;
Old World and New;
Rings;
Pirate: Three Cutters & Co.
E. P. WALTON & SON.

MONTEPIER HOTEL.
HENRY Y. BARNES, would inform the public that he has opened a house of public entertainment, in the central part of the village of Montpelier, on the strict principles of Temperance: wine, strong beer, and all ardent spirit wholly excluded. Said house is pleasantly situated on State street, a few rods west of the Bank, and will be a pleasant home for the traveller, or persons in the vicinity visiting Montpelier on business.—Good attendance always in readiness, and every reasonable attention paid to all who patronise the above house. Montpelier, Dec. 19, 1835.

Anti-Slavery Books.
JAY'S Inquiry, Mrs Child's Appeal to Bourne's Picture of Slavery, Phelps on Slavery, The Fountain, Right and Wrong in Boston, Rankin's Letters, Life of Wilberforce—Prints—Slave in Chains, Slave Market, also, Channing on Slavery, for sale at the Montpelier Bookstore, by
E. P. WALTON & SON.

BIBLES! BIBLES!!
A large assortment of Bibles consisting of:—
Large Quarto Family Bibles from \$2.50 to \$7.50;
Pocket Bibles from 75 cts to \$3.50;
Scott's Bibles in 3 vols. \$7.50;
Clark's Commentary on New Testament;
Cott's Bible;
Polyglot Bibles; large and small;
Comprehensive Bible;
Octavo Bibles;
Common Bibles from 45 cents to \$1.00.
Just received and for sale by
E. P. WALTON & SON.
Montpelier, June 9, 1836.

WOOL WANTED.
CASH will be paid for good clean WOOL, by
BALDWIN & SCOTT.

Notice!
I HEREBY give notice that I have given to my son,
IRA PIERCE, JR.
his time to act and trade for himself, and that I shall pay no debts of his contracting nor claim any of his earnings, after this date.
IRA PIERCE.
Wolcott, June 19, 1836.

BOOKS
E. P. WALTON & SON have just received a new and general assortment of Books and Stationery from the city of New York.
June 3, 1836.

To School Teachers and others:
YOUR attention is a moment called to a little School Book entitled the
CHILD'S ASSISTANT,
to a knowledge of the Geography and history of Vermont, by S. R. Hall. It has already passed through six large editions, and is now offered for sale by the publishers, with the belief that it is one of the best elementary works ever put into the hands of children. The present system of putting a child to study the Geography of the World, before he can even bound his own town or country is certainly wrong. How many there are who can answer almost any question respecting the Geography of the World and are yet unable to give the boundaries of the County in which they live, much less of the several counties in the State! and how many have a compend of General History, while they remain ignorant of the History of their native State! This book is intended to supply this defect in the education of the children of Vermont. A child should first study the Geography and History of his own State and then some elementary Geography of the World; and next he may take a larger Geography.

RECOMMENDATIONS.
The Journal of Education, one of the most deservedly celebrated literary publications, says of this work—"This is one of the most judicious and practical books for a primary school, we have yet seen. The Geographical details are well selected, and the chapter on natural history will furnish much food for thought, and will aid the early formation of good mental habits. The civil history is sufficiently copious for the purposes of such a volume, and the account of the hardships of the early settlers is highly instructive and entertaining. Books, such as this, contain the true elements of enlightened patriotism, and possess a much higher value than is apparent at first sight."

Zadock Thompson, J. M. says "I am much pleased with the 'Geography and History of Vermont,' by the Rev. S. R. Hall, which you lately put into my hands. It is a work which I believe might be profitably introduced into all the primary schools of this State."

Published and for Sale by
E. P. WALTON & SON.
Montpelier, July 5, 1836.

SILK MANUAL.
CONTAINING information respecting the growth of the Mulberry Tree with directions for the culture of Silk, by J. H. Cobb. For sale by
E. P. WALTON & SON.

POCKET MAPS of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Texas, also, Mitchell's, and Webster's Traveller's Guide for sale by E. P. WALTON & SON.

New Establishment.
THE subscribers, having purchased the entire Stock of I. C. Harroun, and removed the business to the shop formerly occupied by Jewett & Russell, as a tailor's shop, on Main street, two doors north of the Post Office, and nearly opposite the brick Meeting House, where may be found all kinds of work in their line, as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.

N. B. All kinds of repairing done at short notice; also many articles of hardware and saddler's tools cheaper than ever.

PRENTISS CUTLER.
D. P. JOHNSON.

STEEL PENS,
An excellent article, also, Lucifer Matches, for sale by
E. P. WALTON & SON.
Aug. 10.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE FRIEND OF MAN.
"This commandment have we from Him, that he who loveth God loveth his brother also."
EVER since God created man in his own image, his fundamental law has required every man to regard every other man as his equal, and to love him as he loves his own soul. And ever since Cain sought the favor of his Maker by a pretended worship, without love to his brother, the progeny of Cain have dreamt themselves religious while saying in their hearts, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

The second table engraved by his finger of God on Sinai, contained a plenary re-enactment of that original law—a decisive testimony against such selfish and spurious religion. Century after century holy men were inspired to tune the harp of melody and sweep an lyre of prophecy, in unison with the statutes of righteousness. Of their testimony, the fiftieth Psalm, with the first and fifty eighth chapters of Isaiah, may be adduced as incidental, yet glowing specimens. But the religion of Cain had corrupted as well nigh displaced the religion of the law and the prophets when Jesus Christ himself appeared among men to "magnify and make honorable" its requirements. For this cause his Sermon on the Mount unfolded its long forerunner's principles and vindicated from perversion its oft-misconstrued enactments. For this cause he "went about doing good" to the bodies as well as the souls of men, that his followers might imitate his example. For this cause he parathed the parable of the good Samaritan, which teaches us to be neighbor to him who shall fall among thieves. For this cause he tested the religion of the rich young man, who imagined he had "kept" the law "from his youth up" by a requirement which sent him away sorrowful. For this cause he drove the extortioners, as thieves, with a scourge of cords, from the house of prayer. For this cause he denounced woes upon the orthodox and high professing Scribes and Pharisees, whose hypocrisy was attested by their oppressions. For this cause he announced his fixed determination to distribute the awards of the last Judgment upon the principle of considering the good or ill treatment of one of the least of his earthly brethren to be virtually the treatment of his own person.

Christianity while it remained such, was emphatically the *Friend of Man*. It could only become otherwise by a corruption which should extinguish its vital principle of equality and impartial love. The mystery of Iniquity began early to work. The Apostles themselves were "in peril among false brethren," who "loved to have the preeminence," and "lord it over God's heritage." In this spirit was revealed the *Man of Sin*, who exalted himself above all that is called God. Christianity degraded, became the ally of despotism. Tyranny devalued the light that shone upon its own deformity, and deemed it unsafe to entrust to the injured poor the privilege of reading the Bible that condemned their own grievous wrongs!

This was the slumber of "the dark ages." Luther illumined its dungeons with a few gleams of day light. But we live in an age in which Protestants—so called—are redoubling its horrors, and becoming clamorous for the perpetuity of its darkness. In our own country, (so boastful of its liberties) they not only withhold the Bible from their brethren, but claim, and hold, and buy, and sell their souls and bodies as goods and chattels personal. They forbid to marry, and put asunder whom God hath joined together. They expunge, not the second merely, but every command of the Decalogue, particularly the first, the fifth, the seventh, and the eighth. They effectually say to their brother, "thou shalt have no other God before thy earthly master." They null the law of obedience to the parent and of instruction to the child. They declare the wife and husband "not entitled to the conditions of matrimony." They sanctify and legalize the highest kind of theft, the robbery of the labor of a whole life—the person of the laborer himself. They exhort not the unwilling tithes of the reaper's toil, but the hire itself, and the reaper with his hire! They "use their neighbor's service without wages, and give him not for his work." They judge not the cause of the widow, neither doth the cry of the needy come before them.

Such, to an alarming extent, is the religion of the nineteenth century, in America—a religion which claims to be the religion of Protestants and of the Bible! It prates of the horrors of the inquisition, and erects gibbets for the defenders of the truth—the advocates of the poor! It builds the tombs of reformers, and accounts it innuity and treason to ask for the oppressed American the occupancy of so elevated a condition as that from whose degradation it was the labor of the Reformers to redeem the benighted peasantry of Europe!

A reformation has been raised against these accumulated wrongs; a rebuke has been uttered against these unparalleled sins. Satan is roused from his seat, and wages war against the throne of God and of the Lamb. Lawless violence has been wielded by the boasted guardians of the law. The National Constitution has been trampled in the dust, under the plea of preserving the Constitution. The bands of society have been severed under the pretext of preventing disunion. The contemners of law have been clamorous for despotic legislation. A corrupted christianity looks complacently on, and cautions the transgressor not against his sin, but against its too sudden abandonment! Its mathematics, so charitably withheld from iniquity, are rendered fiercely upon the hands of its reprovers. Instead of calling to her children in the confines of Babylon,—"Come out of her, my people, that ye partake not her sins, and that ye receive not her plagues,"—she is heard proclaiming that all who in any way impair her powers, are justly liable to the highest civil penalties and ecclesiastical censures!

Such is the crisis at which it is proposed to publish, in the heart of our empire state a weekly paper to be called "THE FRIEND OF MAN." Its object will be to maintain the equality and inalienable rights of all men—to plead for the down trodden slaves—to support republican freedom—to assert and exercise the right of free discussion—the right to investigate truth—to proclaim and practice duty. In this it will seek to restore and promote the religion of the Bible—the religion of supreme love to God, the

Father of all men, and of equal and impartial love to all his offspring, without respect of persons.

The promotion of pure and undefiled religion, as defined by the apostle James, we propose as the beginning and the ending, the means and the object of our labors. Men will never walk humbly with God while they walk arrogantly towards man. If a man love not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God, whom he hath not seen? When the solemnity of man's inalienable rights are daily appreciated, then, and not until then, will men begin to conceive the nature and magnitude of their claims, in whose sight the nations of the earth are as the small dust of the balance.

Our labors therefore will not be confined to the subject of SLAVERY. INTemperance, GAMING and WAR are gunt enemies of our race, closely allied to slavery, and demanding the ceaseless opposition of the *Friend of Man*. Violence will oppress men, so long as men avenger themselves by violence. The dishonesty that covets wealth without earning it, and seeks gain without an equivalent, is the same principle that fattens upon the unrequited labor of the slave. And so long as our rulers "drink wine, and our princes strong drink," so long will they forget the law, and pervert the judgment of the afflicted. There is no escape from slavery, but by the freedom of virtue—no charter of human liberty, but the law of the Creator.

"THE FRIEND OF MAN," by seeking to cultivate and extend the religion of holy love and of the Bible, may hope, in some good measure, to escape the trammels of narrow bigotry; avoiding at the same time, the spurious liberality that deems it heavenly charity to shake hands with sin. By supporting the principles of liberty and the practices of righteousness—by rebuking loudly iniquity in high places—by thwarting the selfish purposes of partisan rivals of every name, we may hope to escape the polluting infection of party politics, and (while seeking to secure the liberties of the people) afford some guarantee that we will not become the tools of demagogues or of men in power.

Our departments of religious and secular intelligence, and miscellaneous reading selections, will receive constant attention, and vary in extent, from time to time, according to the amount of interesting matter afloat, and according to the wants and exigencies of the great cause in which we chiefly labor.

TERMS.
The paper will be published at Utica, on Thursday of each week, printed on a superior quality of paper, under the direction of the Executive Committee of the New York State Anti-Slavery Society, and edited by WILLIAM GODDELL. Subscribers will be furnished with the paper at \$2.00 per annum, payable in advance, \$2.50 per six months, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. Utica, April, 1836.

*The slave is entirely subject to the will of his master to whom he belongs.—*Slave Code.*

For Sale or to Let.
The Montpelier Hotel kept by the subscriber the winter past as a Temperance House, is offered for sale on a credit of several years; or to let and possession given on or before the first of August next. Said house is pleasantly situated in the centre of the village of Montpelier, a few doors west of the Bank, and may be made one of the most profitable public houses in the place. The buildings are all new. Good out houses &c. Enquire of the subscriber now occupying the same.
HENRY Y. BARNES.
Montpelier, May 1836.

Removal.
WILLIAM T. BURNHAM, has purchased the Shop at the South end of the Arch Bridge, lately owned and occupied by Joseph Freeman, where he will be ready at all times to attend to any orders for work in his line.

EDGED TOOLS, and all other kinds of Blacksmithing, at the shortest notice. Tending his acknowledgments to the public for their very liberal patronage heretofore, he will endeavor to merit, and hopes hereby to ensure a continuance of the same.

WILLIAM T. BURNHAM.
May 21, 1836. 1f

DANIEL BATES & CO.
No. 21 Elm Street, and 32 Union Street, Boston.

HAVE FOR SALE.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
HOLLOW WARE.
JUST received from the Taunton Furnace, of superior quality, very light and strong, ready for retailing, consisting of Lever and Plain, Tea Kettles, Baking Pans, Pots;

Dish Kettles of all sizes, Basins, Potato Steamers;
Spiders, Griddles, Kettles, Maslin Kettles, High Pans;
Cooking Furnaces, &c. &c.

ALSO,
Oven Moulds, Ash Pit and Boiler Doors; Sash Weights, Sad Irons and Steel Fire Sets;

Fire Frames and Parlor Stoves; Parlor and Chamber Mantle Grates; Russia and English and American Sheet Iron;

Cauldrons of all sizes; Fire Brick; Tinned Sheet Copper;
In addition to the above, D. B. & Co. have constantly on hand a large assortment of **ROTARY COOKING STOVES**, for coal or wood, with a general assortment of Cook Stoves, such as James' Wilson's Premium, Prophecy and others of the latest patterns.

N. B. Dealers in the above articles are invited to call and examine the above assortment, which will be sold on the most favorable terms.

Those who buy at retail are likewise requested to call.
Boston, May 14, 1836. 34

GEN. HARRISON.
A Biographical Sketch of the Life and Services of Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, together with his letter to Simon Bolivar, for sale by
E. P. WALTON & SON.

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